

## CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

## At an Orphans' Court,

**HELD** at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, assigned, &c. &c. On motion—

## The Court Grant a Rule

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

## CONRAD HAINS.

Late of Adams county, deceased, to wit: on Jacob Hains, Sarah, intermarried with John Brean, John Hains, Mary, intermarried with David March, Abraham Hains, Leah Hains, and Samuel Hains, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *Fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
**GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.**  
Dec. 16. tc

## At an Orphans' Court,

**HELD** at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion—

## The Court Grant a Rule

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

## JOHN NITCHMAN,

Late of Adams county, deceased, to wit: on John Nitchman, Rebecca, intermarried with Joseph Libet, Philip Nitchman, Margaret, intermarried with John Albert, David Nitchman, Susannah, intermarried with William Bollar, and Christina, intermarried with Anthony Deardorff, all of full age—to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *Fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
**GEORGE ZIEGLER, Clerk.**  
Dec. 16. tc

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, a Valuable

## LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county. The improvements are a

## Log Dwelling-House and Smith-Shop:

all in good order, and in a very good situation for a Blacksmith, and situated convenient to John Keefe's Public House, on the Baltimore Turnpike Road. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

ANDREW MILLER,  
at the Two Taverns.  
Nov. 25. tf

## TO MY CREDITORS.

**TAKE** Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed *Monday the 26th of January next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

**JOHN JOHNS.**  
Dec. 31. 3t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by Book Account, will call and settle the same, by Note or otherwise, by the *first day of March next*—as the Books will then be closed, and all those indebted by Note, will call and settle the same immediately.

**WILLIAM E. CAMP.**  
Dec. 23. 3t

## MIDDLE CREEK WOOLLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his Woollen Factory for Sale, on *Friday the 6th day of February next*, on the premises.

This Valuable Property is situated contiguous to the State Road leading from Gettysburg to Emmittsburg, about eight miles from the former, and two from the latter.

## The Factory House

is about 60 feet long, part three stories high, with the following Machinery, viz: Three Carding Machines, two Spinning do. three Looms, two Dye-kettles, a Press-stove and Press, Shearing Machine, &c. all in good order, with a large commodious

## Dwelling-house,

a good well of water at the rear, together with about

## 9 acres of land.

A good title will be given. Terms of sale—one-half the purchase-money to be paid in hand—the residue in three annual payments without interest.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day. Property to be shewn, and attendance given by

**HENRY KEAGY.**

Dec. 23. ts

## FOR SALE,

## A VALUABLE TAN-YARD,

SITUATE in Franklin township, Adams county, near Arendt's Tavern. There are 13 Lay-away Vats, 4 Handlers, 3 Latches, 2 Limes, and a Bait. There is a

## Dwelling-house, &

a very excellent Bark-Mill; and a Shop, with a marble Table. The property will be shewn by the subscriber, living on the premises.

If not sold before *Friday the 6th day of February next*, it will on that day be sold by Public Outcry.

**WILLIAM BAILEY.**

Dec. 30. 4t

## MR. MADISON

## ON THE CONSTITUTION.

## LETTER II.

Montpelier, Oct. 30th, 1828.

DEAR SIR: In my letter of Sept. 18, I stated, briefly, the grounds on which I rested my opinion, that a power to impose the duties and restrictions on imports, with a view to encourage domestic productions, was constitutionally lodged in Congress. In the observations then made was involved the opinion, also, that the power was properly there lodged. As the last opinion necessarily implies that there are cases in which the power may be usefully exercised by Congress, the only body within our political system capable of exercising it with effect, you may think it incumbent on me to point out cases of that description.

I will premise, that I concur in the opinion, that, as a general rule, individuals ought to be deemed the best judges of the best application of their industry and resources. I am ready to admit, also, that there is no country in which the application may, with more safety, be left to the intelligence and enterprise of individuals, than the United States. Finally, I shall not deny, that, in all doubtful cases, it becomes every Government to lean rather to a confidence in the judgment of individuals, than to interpositions controlling the free exercise of it.

With all these concessions, I think it can be satisfactorily shown, that there are exceptions to the general rule, now expressed by the phrase "Let us alone," forming cases which call for interpositions of the competent authority, and which are not inconsistent with the generality of the rule.

1. The theory of "Let us alone" supposes that all nations concur in a perfect freedom of commercial intercourse. Were this the case, they would, in a commercial view, be but one nation, as much as the several districts composing a particular nation; and the theory would be as applicable to the former as to the latter. But this golden age of free trade has not yet arrived; nor is there a single nation that has set the example. No nation can, indeed, do so, until a reciprocity, at least, be ensured to it. Take for a proof, the familiar case of the navigation employed in a foreign commerce. If a nation, adhering to the rule of never interposing

a countervailing protection of its vessels, admits foreign vessels into its ports free of duty, whilst its own vessels are subject to a duty in foreign ports, the ruinous effect is so obvious, that the warmest advocate for the theory in question must shrink from a universal application of it.

A nation leaving its foreign trade, in all cases, to regulate itself, might soon find it regulated by other nations into a subservience to a foreign interest. In the interval between the peace of 1783 and the establishment of the present Constitution of the U. States, the want of a general authority to regulate trade is known to have had this consequence. And have not the pretensions and policy lately exhibited by Great Britain, given warning of a like result, from a renunciation of all countervailing regulations on the part of the U. States? Were she permitted, by conferring on certain portions of her domain the name of Colonies, to open from these a trade for herself, to foreign countries, and to exclude, at the same time, a reciprocal trade to such Colonies, by foreign countries, the use to be made of the monopoly need not be traced. Its character will be placed in a just relief, by supposing that one of the Colonial Islands, instead of its present distance, happened to be in the vicinity of Great Britain; or that one of the islands in that vicinity, should receive the name and be regarded in the light of a colony, with the peculiar privileges claimed for colonies. Is it not manifest, that, in this case, the favored island might be made the sole medium of the commercial intercourse with foreign nations, and the parent country thence enjoy every essential advantage, as to the terms of it, which would flow from an *unreciprocal* trade from her other ports with other nations?

Fortunately, the British claims, however speciously colored or adroitly managed, were repelled at the commencement of our commercial career as an Independent People, and at successive epochs under the existing Constitution, both in legislative discussions and in diplomatic negotiations. The claims were repelled on the solid ground, that the Colonial trade, as a *rightful* monopoly, was limited to the intercourse between the parent country and its colonies, and between one colony and another; the whole being, strictly, in the nature of a coasting trade from one to another port of the same nation; a trade with which no other nation has a right to interfere. It follows, of necessity, that the parent country, whenever it opens a colonial port for a direct trade to a foreign country, departs, itself, from the principle of colonial monopoly, and entitles the foreign country to the same reciprocity, in every respect, as in its intercourse with any other ports of the nation.

This is common sense and common right. It is still more, if more could be required. It is in conformity with the established usage of all nations, other than Great-Britain, which have colonies. Some of those nations are known to adhere to the monopoly of their colonial trade, with all the rigor and constancy which circumstances permit. But it is also known, that whenever, and from whatever cause it has been found necessary or expedient to open their colonial ports to a foreign trade, the rule of reciprocity in favor of the foreign party was not refused, nor, as is believed, a right to refuse it pretended.

It cannot be said that the reciprocity was dictated by a deficiency of the commercial marine. France, at least, could not be, in every instance, governed by that consideration—and Holland, still less; to say nothing of the navigating States of Sweden and Denmark, which have rarely, if ever, enforced a colonial monopoly. The remark is, indeed, obvious, that the shipping liberated from the usual conveyance of supplies from the parent country to the colonies, might be employed in the new channels opened for them, in supplies from abroad.

Reciprocity, or an equivalent for it, is the only rule of intercourse among independent communities; and no nation ought to admit a doctrine, or adopt an invariable policy, which would preclude the counteracting measures necessary to enforce the rule.

2. The Theory supposes, moreover, a perpetual peace, a supposition, it is to be feared, not less chimerical than a universal freedom of commerce.

The effect of war among the commercial and manufacturing nations of the world, in raising the wages of la-

bor, and the cost of its products; with a like effect on the charges of freight and insurance, need neither proof nor explanation. In order to determine, therefore, a question of economy, between depending on foreign supplies and encouraging domestic substitutes, it is necessary to compare the probable periods of war with the probable periods of peace; and the cost of the domestic encouragement in time of peace, with the cost added to foreign articles in time of war.

During the last century, the periods of war and peace have been nearly equal. The effect of a state of war in raising the price of imported articles, cannot be estimated with exactness. It is certain, however, that the increased price of particular articles may make it cheaper to manufacture them at home.

Taking, for the sake of illustration, an equality in the two periods, and the cost of an imported yard of cloth in time of war to be nine & a half dollars, and in peace to be seven dollars, whilst the same could at all times be manufactured at home for eight dollars, it is evident that a tariff of one dollar and a quarter on the imported yard would protect the home manufacture in time of peace, and avoid a tax of one dollar and a half imposed by a state of war.

It cannot be said that the manufactures which could not support themselves against foreign competition in periods of peace, would spring up of themselves at the recurrence of war prices. It must be obvious to every one, that, apart from the difficulty of great and sudden changes of employment, no prudent capitalist would engage in expensive establishments of any sort, at the commencement of a war of uncertain duration, with a certainty of having them crushed by the return of peace.

The strictest economy therefore suggests, as exceptions to the general rule, an estimate, in every given case, of war and peace periods and prices, with inferences therefrom, of the amount of a tariff which might be afforded during peace, in order to avoid the tax resulting from war. And it will occur at once, that the inferences will be strengthened by adding, to the supposition of wars wholly foreign, that of wars in which our own country might be a party.

3. It is an opinion in which all must agree, that no nation ought to be unnecessarily dependent on others for the munitions of public defence, or the materials essential to a naval force, where the nation has a maritime frontier or a foreign commerce to protect. To this class of exceptions to the theory may be added the instruments of agriculture, and of the mechanic arts which supply the other primary wants of the community. The time has been, when many of these were derived from a foreign source, and some of them might relapse into that dependence, were the encouragement to the fabrication of them at home withdrawn. But, as all foreign sources must be liable to interruptions too inconvenient to be hazarded, a provident policy would favor an internal and independent source, as a reasonable exception to the general rule of consulting cheapness alone.

4. There are cases where a nation may be so far advanced in the prerequisites for a particular branch of manufactures, that this, if once brought into existence, would support itself; and yet, unless aided in its nascent and infant state, by public encouragement and a confidence in public protection, might remain, if not altogether, for a long time unattempted, or attempted without success. Is not our cotton manufacture a fair example? However favored by an advantageous command of the raw material, and a machinery which dispenses in so extraordinary a proportion with manual labor, it is quite probable that without the impulse given by a war cutting off foreign supplies, and the patronage of an early tariff, it might not even have established itself: and pretty certain, that it would be far short of the prosperous condition which enables it to face, in foreign markets, the fabrics of a nation that defies all other competitors. The number must be small, that would now pronounce this manufacturing boom not to have been cheaply purchased by the tariff which nursed it into its present maturity.

5. Should it happen, as has been suspected, to be an object, though not of a foreign government itself, of its great manufacturing capitalists, to strangle in the cradle the infant manufactures

of an extensive customer, or an anticipated rival, it would surely, in such a case, be incumbent on the suffering party, so far to make an exception to the "let alone" policy, as to parry the evil by apposite regulations of its foreign commerce.

6. It is a common objection to the public encouragement of particular branches of industry, that it calls off laborers from other branches found to be more profitable; and the objection is in general a weighty one. But it loses that character in proportion to the effect of the encouragement of skillful laborers from abroad. Something of this sort has already taken place among ourselves, and much more of it is in prospect; and, as far as it has taken or may take place, it forms an exception to the general policy in question.

The history of manufactures in G. Britain, the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, informs us that the woollen branch, till of late her greatest branch, owed both its original and subsequent growths to persecuted exiles from the Netherlands; and that her silk manufactures, now a flourishing favorite branch, were not less indebted to emigrants fleeing from the persecuting edicts of France.—[Anderson's History of Commerce.]

It appears, indeed, from the general history of manufacturing industry, that the prompt and successful introduction of it into new situations, has been the result of emigrations from countries in which manufactures had gradually grown up to a prosperous state, as into Italy on the fall of the Greek empire; from Italy into Spain and Flanders, on the loss of liberty in Florence and other cities; and from Flanders and France, into England as above noticed.—[Franklin's Canada pamphlet.]

In the selection of cases here made, as exceptions to the "let alone" Theory, none have been included which were deemed controvertible. And if I have viewed them, or a part of them, only, in their true light, they show, what was to be shown, that the power granted to Congress to encourage domestic products by regulations of foreign trade, was properly granted, inasmuch as the power is, in effect, confined to that body, and may, when exercised with a sound legislative discretion, provide the better for the safety and prosperity of the Nation.

With great esteem and regard,  
**JAMES MADISON.**  
**JOSEPH C. CABELL, Esq.**

CHAMBERSBURG, Dec. 30.

A Forge in the tenure of Messrs. Housens, ironmasters of this county, was burnt down last week. The fire, it is supposed, was communicated by a colored girl who has been lodged in jail.

The Kentucky Commentator informs us, that there were *thirty-seven* candidates for the office of Messenger, to carry the electoral vote of Kentucky to Washington. Fifteen or twenty more were preparing to put in their claims, but "backed out" in despair. Amos Kendall, Editor of the Argus, was the successful candidate. The pay for travelling charges, &c. is twenty-five cents per mile.

Dem. Press.

The profits of the late musical festival at Manchester, England, for charitable purposes, amounted to five thousand pounds sterling.

The Weather.—The Montreal Gazette of the 18th ult. states the thermometer to have stood that morning, though not exposed to the full severity of the cold, at ten degrees below 0,—42 degrees below the freezing point. In the country, it must, at sunrise, have been 13 degrees below 0,—45 degrees under the freezing point. The snow near Quebec was three feet deep on the 15th ult. The navigation of the St. Lawrence was completely closed that morning by floating ice.

A gentleman just returned from a tour to the West, informs the Editors of the New-York Mercantile, that the waters of Lakes Ontario and Erie are at present nearly 2 feet higher, whilst those of Lake Superior are considerably lower than ever before known. It is supposed some new outlet has been formed from the latter, or that its old outlets have been in some way increased or enlarged, to occasion this extraordinary circumstance.

A strong tea made of *Wood Soot*, and drank freely, cold, is said to be a certain cure for the Dyspepsia.



# NEWS-BOY'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF  
"THE ADAMS SENTINEL,"  
JANUARY 1ST, 1829.

ONCE more the NEWS-BOY on his friends doth call,  
And bids "A Happy NEW-YEAR" to them all:  
To Merchants, Lawyers, Doctors and Divines,  
Artists, Mechanics, his best bow inclines.  
He fain would now remind them "a" thegither,  
How oft through mud and rain, and every weather,  
Faithful and true, he's trod his weekly round,  
And furnished News, when News did not abound.

It has been said, he cannot now say where,  
That "in Republics, Gratitude is rare,"—  
That warmest patriotism—fortune wreck'd,  
Too often meet with naught but cold neglect.  
This taunting song, by slaves of Monarchs sung,  
Has its best answer from Columbia's tongue:  
"Who once lent aid this favored land to save,  
"With comfort cheer—their passage to the grave."

The News boy, modest, and with boyish shame,  
Without the mighty talisman of name,  
Small things with great, would humbly now compare,  
And mark the similarity they bear.  
They from oppression to relieve their land,  
Pursued their purpose with untiring hand:  
He, by disseminating knowledge, does  
Raise a strong bulwark against inward foes.  
"Knowledge is power," has been aptly said,  
By those who've Government their study made;  
And, with success, this blessing to impart,  
The Press has precedence of every Art.

The News-boy then would argue, *a priori*,  
That, if those Patriots, full of years and glory,  
By filial gratitude, are kindly cheer'd—  
To those departed, monuments are rear'd—  
Surely he is entitled to some pay,  
For laboring cheerfully from day to day,  
To spread the light of Knowledge and of Truth,  
Amongst Columbia's hope and pride—her youth.

Thus having prefac'd his uncouth Address,  
With things, he does most willingly confess,  
Are but of interest to him alone—  
He turns to matters of the Year that's gone.

The most important topic of the times,  
And first in order in this batch of rhymes,  
Is the great contest which has just been ended—  
By which our morals have but little mended.  
Never, this land of liberty, I ween,  
Has such a violent, hard-fought conflict seen,  
Where Feds. and Demos., Tariffites and Anti's,  
Did, pell-mell, catch each other by the bronchus.

The "Hero of two wars" has gained the day—  
And "Farmer Jackson's" borne the palm away:  
For four years hence, it seems, he'll "rule the roost,"  
And be the theme of many a toper's toast.  
Th' experienc'd Cabinet, who're now plac'd,  
The highest, wisest, councils would have grac'd;  
They've rais'd their country to exalted pitch,  
And plac'd it in Fame's Temple's highest niche.  
And yet withal, from mere caprice and whim,  
Sans ceremonie, they must now make room  
For one, to say the best of him we can,  
Is a most excellent "military man."

"Tis true, 'tis pity—pity 'tis, 'tis true"—  
Fain would we hope, we'd have no cause to rue  
The dangerous experiment that's tried,  
If Jackson's temper be not much belied.  
The "sovereign people," in their wisdom great,  
Have bid the "Chieftain" highest honors date  
From fourth of March—we therefore must submit—  
And shew the world that we've not lost our wit.

In our good State, so great has been the fusion  
Of various substances, (to which we've had allusion)  
That to resolve them to constituent parts,  
Baffles the wisdom of the wisest arts.  
Some are so churlish, as t' exclude the Fed's,  
(Who help'd to feather, and prepare their beds),  
And place the parties in their quondam state  
T' preserve ascendancy at any rate.

Others proscribe the Demo's, who, they say,  
Deserted their banner in the trying day;  
And kindly offer to the Fed's, (their friends,)  
That every one who freely condescends  
To drop his name, and call himself a Demo.,  
Shall be, most certainly, with them, *non nemo*.

All the wise heads are briskly up and doing,  
For a fresh contest which is fairly brewing—  
Whether John Andrew shall again preside,  
To the sore sorrow of the hungry tribe,  
Who, to the number of a score or more,  
Have anxious eyes upon th' Official chair.  
This is a matter for the "great majority,"  
And as the News-boy's far from seniority—  
And, that's not all, completely under ban—  
He'll let them manage matters as they can.

The South, from being Tariff'd, is now kicking,  
And says we Tariffites deserve "a licking":  
Disunion, warm resistance, mighty threats,  
Appear to be the acme of its frets.  
We trust the firmness of the Tariff States  
Will guard their int'rests, till the storm abates—  
And then, we hope, the South will be convinc'd,  
That she, ere she had felt the gall, had winc'd.

Nothing has yet been done of int'rest, or rare,  
By Federal conclave, in the "ten miles square,"  
But what proceeds from noddles of the wise,  
Weekly the News-boy will his friends apprise.

Our own most wise and learned Legislature,  
Have generated bills of every nature—  
Divorces, Pensions, Small Notes, Corporations,  
Rail-Roads, Canals, and even celebrations.  
But nothing yet appears to move so glibly,  
Or take away the Cash near half so freely,  
As the great Ditches that the State is cutting,  
Which cent. per cent. have not commenced netting.  
"A National debt," some say "is a national blessing;"  
If so, we need not be a tax assessing—  
But twenty millions, which, it's said, they'll cost,  
Will make our offspring "pony down the dust."

Our own affairs have taken so much room—  
The News-boy cannot tarry long from home:  
He, therefore, will but merely glance his eye  
O'er foreign events, which have passed by.

"Bella horrida," alias bloody war,  
Is waging war between the Turk and Czar—  
The Russian, bent on conquest and on fame,  
His hordes are pouring on the Turkish plain—  
Varna has fallen—and *Byzantium's* fate's  
Involv'd in strength of Shoumla's massy gates.  
Mahomet's Sacred Standard is unfurl'd,  
To rally round "The Faithful" of the world—  
The Cross and Crescent strive for mastery's tide—  
God send the victory to the righteous side!  
England and France, look on with anxious gaze,  
Wielding the pen of diplomatic maze,  
Jealous of Russia's increasing pow'r  
Crushing them in some important hour.

Nothing of interest, else, is left to tell,  
By faithful News-boy: and he bids farewell—  
But stop! one word—before he takes his leave—  
'Bout brother Poets, who do praise receive.

When "ocean's pond'rous jaw," and "bubbling tomb,"  
Hours that can think, and waves that do get drown'd,  
Are deem'd the pink of Poesy divine,  
By learned critics, in the Printing line—  
Why should not our's, no matter what its quality,  
Call forth some praise? For we have high authority—  
That ranting rhyme, e'en though it has no reason,  
May elicit "better Poetry" next season.

The News-boy's annual song is ended—  
Where divers "matters and things" are blended:  
To all he wishes "A Happy NEW-YEAR."  
With health, and pleasure, and plenty of Gear.

THE NEWSBOY.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 16th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

### A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Duttera, William Galbreath and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one and a half story House, double log Barn, log Smith-shop, and other Out-buildings, with an Orchard, and well of water at the door.

ALSO, at the same time & place,

### A Tract of Mountain-land.

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Geo. Black, Jacob Meales and others, containing 22 Acres, more or less. Both seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of Henry Rife, Sen. deceased.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 17th of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz.:

### A Tract of Land,

Situate in Reading and Latimore townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Bushy, John Hartman and others, containing 140 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log house, stone kitchen, and a double log barn, with a well of water at the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Nill.

ALSO,

### A Tract of Land,

Situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm Gitt, John Trone and others, containing 100 Acres, more or less, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Dawald.

ALSO,

### A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Wilson, Jacob Bender, Samuel Harland and others, containing 32½ Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, log barn, stone smoke-house, well of water at the door, two Apple Orchards. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Lazarus Widner.

ALSO,

### A Tract of Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Mickle, Andrew Marshall, — Grove and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log house and log barn, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as late the estate of Francis McGlaughlin, deceased.

ALSO,

### A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abdiel Sloniker, and the heirs of Robert Wilson, deceased, containing 2 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log dwelling-house and log stable.—Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Andrew Miller.

ALSO,

### A Lot of Ground.

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Andrew Smith, Peter Hemler and others, containing 2 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one and a half story log house, and log stable, with a well at the door. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Sarbaugh.

ALSO,

### Two Lots of Ground.

Situate in Hunters-Town, Adams county, bounded by an alley and lands of George Bercaw, and known by Nos. 91 and 92.—Also,

### Six other Lots,

Fronting on Woodstock-street, and known by Nos. 51, 118, 22, 78, 79, and 80.—Also,

### One other Lot,

bounded by an alley and lands of Peter Hulick, and known from plot of said Town by No. 83.—Also,

### Two other Lots.

fronting on York-street, and known by Nos. 8 and 9.—Also,

### Five Acres of Ground,

more or less, situate in said Town, adjoining lands of Walter Smith, Abraham King and others. All seized and taken in execution as late the estate of William Scott, deceased.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

## WOOLLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his Woollen Factory for Sale, on Friday the 6th day of February next, on the premises.

This Valuable Property is situated contiguous to the State Road leading from Gettysburg to Emmittsburg, about eight miles from the former, and two from the latter.

The Factory House is about 60 feet long, part three stories high, with the following Machinery, viz.: Three Carding Machines, two Spinning do. three Looms, two Dye-kettles, a Press-stove and Press, Shearing Machine, &c. all in good order, with a large commodious

Dwelling-house, a good well of water at the rear, together with about

### 9 Acres of Land.

A good title will be given. Terms of sale—one-half the purchase-money to be paid in hand—the residue in three annual payments without interest.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day. Property to be shewn, and attendance given by

HENRY KEAGY.

Dec. 23.

## VALUABLE

## TAVERN-STAND, Stone Property, &c. &c. FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, the very valuable TAVERN-STAND, which he has occupied for several years past, in Mechanics-Town, Frederick county, Md. This Property consists of a

large two-story House, Brick Back Building, with good Stables, Shed, and large Yard—and is situated on the Square in said Town.—ALSO,

The Stone House adjoining, now occupied by L. and W. Picking as a STORE.—ALSO,

### FIVE LOTS,

adjoining Town, containing 16 Acres; a part of which is well timbered—the land of a good quality, and in a high state of cultivation.

The terms will be accommodating.

HENRY FUNDENBURG.

Dec. 23.



## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLELLAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 26th day of January next—

### Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1828.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

[Dec. 23.]

## TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 26th of January next, for bearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN JOHNS.

Dec. 30.

## FOR SALE,

### A VALUABLE TAN-YARD,

SITUATE in Franklin township, Adams county, near Arendt's Tavern. There are 15 Lay-away Vats, 4 Handlers, 3 Latches, 2 Limes, and a Bait. There is a

Dwelling-house, & a Stable, Bark house, and a Shop, with a marble Table. The property will be shewn by the subscriber, living on the premises.

If not sold before Friday the 6th day of February next, it will on that day be sold by Public Outcry.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Dec. 30.

## FOR SALE,

### A FARM,

SITUATE in Hamiltonhan township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William McClellan, David Byers and others, containing

173 Acres and 63 Perches

of PATENTED LAND, on which are a

Dwelling-House, new

Stone Bank Barn, a

good spring; with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. The contemplated Turnpike from Gettysburg to Hagers-town, will pass through the premises. The Farm will be shewn to any one wishing to purchase, by

DAVID WILSON.

Sept. 23.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN RICHARDS, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same, without delay; and those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. E. CAMP, Adm'r.

Dec. 23.

## NOTICE

IS hereby Given, that the Subscribers have DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Firm, are earnestly requested to come forward without delay; and those who have claims, are requested to present them—so that the Partnership concern can be closed.

The Notes and Books are left in the hands of Henry Shriver for collection.

DAVID SHRIVER,

HENRY SHRIVER.

Littlestown, Dec. 15, 1828.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues at the Old Stand, and has just returned from the City with

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

### GOODS,

embracing almost every article that may be called for. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

The Public's most obedient humble servant,

HENRY SHRIVER.

Littlestown, Dec. 23.

CASH will be given at this Office for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.

## CROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAVERN STAND formerly occupied by P. HEAGY, Esq. next door to the Banking house, in East York street, Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

JOHN ASH.

April 15.





## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, JAN. 14.

During the late Holidays, the *Eagle*, which formerly preserved its elevated situation at the head of this Column, was so much injured in a contest with our *Devil*—that it has been obliged to retire from service, until its wounds are healed.

We received by the last mail, from Chambersburg, "An Essay on Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement, as now prosecuted in Pennsylvania," from the pen of "A freeholder of Franklin county." Many of the facts stated in it, will be of interest to our readers; and we shall take an early opportunity of publishing, at least, part of it.

A most lamentable accident took place in Menallen township, on *Sunday* week. A young man, son of Mr. VALENTINE FEHL, about 17 or 18 years of age, had taken down a loaded Rifle, and was putting the flint in order for service, when the load was discharged, and passed through the body of his little Brother, about 3 years of age, who was standing near him! The child, we believe, died instantly.

We hope this mournful incident will prove an example to those who are in the habit of using fire-arms incautiously.

*Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church.*—We observe, by a publication in the last York Recorder, that forty persons have obligated themselves to pay One Hundred Dollars each, for the endowment of a Professor in the above Institution, which is at present located in Carlisle—provided sixty more persons will do the same before the 1st of April next.

Twenty-three petitions from different parts of the Eastern and Middle States, against the transportation of the Mail, and the opening of the Post-Offices, on the Sabbath-day, were presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 5th inst. There appears to be an unusual feeling upon this subject throughout the country, which may probably, and we hope will, elicit from Congress some regulations of the Post-Office Department, by which all transportation of the Mail, &c. upon the Sabbath, which can possibly be dispensed with, may be prohibited.

Six houses were destroyed by fire in the City of New-York, on the night of the 3d inst. and 2 or 3 others injured.

This is a season, at which greater danger is to be apprehended, than at any other—the severity of the weather rendering large fires indispensable.—And as, in this town, our Fire Companies have "died a natural death," and our Engines are in rather an *unhealthy* state, too much caution cannot be used to prevent the out-breaking of that destructive element.

Daniel Martin, Esq. of Talbot county, Maryland, has been elected Governor of that State, by the Legislature, in the room of Gov. Kent, whose term of office had expired.

The Harrisburg Chronicle, a week or two since, made the following unqualified assertion:

"There is not a newspaper in Pennsylvania, to our knowledge, that supported the election of John Q. Adams, but has given indications that it will support Governor Schuylzer."

The Editors must have, without examination or reflection, uttered the above—for there have been no such "indications," in the newspapers that supported Mr. Adams, generally speaking. We observe, the *Pittsburg Gazette*, and the *Franklin Repository*, both disclaim having "indicated" any such intention; and we, surely, have not committed the "Sentinel." On the contrary, what we have said, has been dreamed, by some of the "overwhelming majority," a most "unkind cut" upon the Governor.

HARRISBURG, JAN. 5.  
*State Legislature.*—The two houses stood adjourned until Friday last, the 3d of January; when at the usual hour of meeting, the Speaker of the House of Representatives called to order, 48 members being present, which is not a quorum, there was an adjournment over until Saturday. In the Senate, also, when the Speaker called to order, 14 Senators only were present, which being less than a quorum, an adjournment until Saturday took place.

The Senate did not form a quorum on Saturday—no more members being in attendance than on Friday. *Chron.*

### UNPATENTED LANDS.

*House of Representatives—Jan. 5.*  
"An act relative to the Patenting of Lands," was considered in committee of the whole—Mr. Foulkrod in the chair.

Mr. Kerr moved that the committee rise: the bill was a very important one, affecting the revenue of the State, and the chairman of the committee who reported it, was not in his seat.

Mr. McSherry said, it was very true that the chairman was absent, but the other members of the committee were here ready to answer any objections that might be urged against the bill.

Mr. Champneys said, more of the citizens of this Commonwealth were deeply concerned in the bill before the committee, than in any other case which had become before the House during the session. The bill has been long on the files of the house. The members are acquainted with the subject, and well prepared to act on it. An oppressive law had been passed by a former legislature, and the people were striving to be heard in their own defence. The state of Pennsylvania, one of the parties to a bargain, had passed a law setting aside the original contract and dictating new terms to the people, the other party to the contract, and were, on the strength of this law, about commencing suits against the holders of unpatented lands, which, if carried into effect, would ruin thousands of families, by driving them from their property. Such a procedure has not a parallel in the statute laws of the U. States. Congress never enforced such a measure, nor did he believe the people would submit to it. The state was interested in keeping the present holders on those lands—they were willing to pay simple interest for the money they owed, and this would bring more money into the State Treasury, than could be forced in it by attempting to exact compound interest. Much of the land is poor, and would not pay the cost of sale. Why then drive the inhabitants into expensive law-suits, (in which the State must bear a heavy part) and eventually drive them from the State entirely? It was not perhaps now the proper time to discuss the subject, as the question before the committee is a postponement, but he was prepared to do so—the matter had been before the house repeatedly—he did not think it necessary to postpone.—The question is, shall the original contract go into effect, or shall the dictation of one of the contracting parties be a law. He hoped the house would proceed with the consideration.

Mr. Kerr said, he agreed with the gentleman from Lancaster, (Mr. Champneys) that the bill would affect the revenue of the State; but he contended that it would take thousands of dollars out of the Treasury, or rather prevent its coming into it. It was truly a bill of great interest to the people, and the State—more than fifty new members were now in the house, and they ought to have time to examine the subject before they are called on to vote. Postpone the further consideration until a certain day; the members will then have an opportunity to turn their attention to the matter.

Mr. Evans said the time had not arrived to discuss the subject. He was not prepared to say how he would vote on the question. He hoped the committee would rise. The house was not full—twenty-five members were absent—several of them performing duties assigned to them by the house. He hoped the bill would be postponed until they were present.

Mr. Shannon hoped the committee would rise—many facts were connected with the subject, which were not properly understood. He did not think the compound interest, as gentlemen were pleased to term it, ought to be struck off. He did not know why the people in one part of the State should have seven years to pay for their lands, and the people in another part but five. All the people of the State ought to stand on an equal footing.—He differed from the gentleman who said that the state compounded the interest. It was the delinquents themselves who compounded the interest.—In some parts of the State the people have paid the full demand for their lands—in others, they have paid next to nothing—and now, those who have paid all, must pay a full share to carry on the improvements of the State. All

laws ought to be equal in their effect; but, if we now acquit those who hold unpatented lands, we destroy the equality of the law. The chairman of the committee on the judiciary, who reported this bill, is not now in his seat, and no doubt he would, if present, take a part in the discussion. He hoped the committee would rise.

Mr. McSherry said, the gentleman from Beaver, (Mr. Shannon) had just given proof that he was fully prepared to argue the subject. Every exertion had been heretofore made to bring this bill before the house, but all had failed. The gentlemen opposed to the bill appeared well prepared to enter into its merits, yet they were for postponing for the purpose of gaining information.

Mr. Champneys said, there were two modes of defeating a bill—one is by direct opposition, and the other by delay. The latter is often as efficacious as the former. The principle now contended for, was plain, and easily understood. It was this: shall the holders of unpatented lands pay according to the original contract, or shall they pay as ordered by the law of 1816? Shall they not have justice? Will the committee deny them a hearing, lest they affect the Treasury? To suppose such a thing, would be insulting the committee. The State has no right to prescribe in a case where she is a party to the contract. The amount due is stated; the extent of unpatented lands is stated; the effect of a forcible collection has been stated—and why are we not prepared to act? We only want a fair hearing. If the bill is again postponed, the people will suffer.

After some further remarks, by Mr. Middlesworth and Mr. Kerr—

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until Wednesday week.

A bill relative to the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company, passed the House on the same day.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 7.

Mr. MINER yesterday presented to the House of Representatives a preamble and resolution on the subject of the traffic in slaves carried on in the District of Columbia, and referring it to the Committee of the District to inquire into the expediency of revising and amending the law on the subject, as well as the propriety of abolishing the Slave Trade in the District. The preamble sets forth a variety of instances of outrage perpetrated in consequence of the existing practice in the District, and refers to the complaints which have been elicited from the citizens by those cases. The question of consideration being demanded by Mr. WEEMS, Mr. MINER asked for the Ayes and Noes on that question, which were ordered; and the House determined to consider the resolution, by a vote of 104 to 70. A motion was then made by Mr. WICKLIFFE, to strike out the preamble. Mr. MINER was about to make some observations in favor of his resolution, when, the hour having elapsed, the Speaker checked the progress of the discussion.

January 8.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. MINER concluded his observations on the condition of slaves and the subject of slavery in this District. He was succeeded by Mr. WEEMS, who opposed his reasoning in a few brief remarks, when, the hour having expired, the discussion was again arrested. The House then proceeded, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to the consideration of the bill relative to the settlement of the Oregon. The amendment moved by Mr. TAYLOR was negatived by a vote of 60 to 59. Mr. DRAYTON's amendment was then modified by himself, so as to strike out the limitation as to the number of persons to compose the party, and also adding a provision that a military escort should accompany the surveyors. It was further amended, on motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, by adding a section providing that the jurisdiction of the United States Courts should be extended to the Territory, so as to embrace all criminals among the citizens of the United States. In this shape the amendment was adopted, in lieu of the original bill. An attempt was made by Mr. RAMSAY to add a section empowering the President to select a part of this region as a place to which persons convicted of criminal offences might be transported, but the proposition was not sustained.

The Committee then took up the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, merely for the purpose of filling the blanks; having done which, the Committee rose, and reported the bill concerning the Oregon Territory as amended, and reported progress on the other bill.

IN SENATE—Jan. 7.

Mr. Benton from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Major General Winfield Scott, praying for the passage of

a declaratory act on the subject of brevet rank, made a report, which, after recapitulating the prominent facts set forth in the memorial, concludes as follows:

"The committee, after duly considering the facts set forth by the memorialist, and the questions growing out of them, are of opinion that there is no illegality in the order of the President, placing Major General Macomb in command of the Army, and requiring all officers and soldiers to obey him; and that there is no case set forth in the memorial which requires the rights and duties of brevet rank to be determined by a declaratory act.

"They therefore recommend that the prayer of memorialist be not granted. The report was read, and comes up for consideration to-morrow.

It seems to be supposed by some, that those who have been opposed to Gen. Jackson's election, will consequently be opposed to his administration. This, however, so far from being a fair deduction, is attributing to such opponents unprincipled and factious views. The friends of the present administration, have, in all things, proceeded upon fair, open and honorable grounds. They believe Mr. Adams to be eminently qualified by his temper, habits, talents, acquirements, and great experience, for the Presidency; and they believed General Jackson to be materially deficient in all these respects, and altogether inferior to his opponent in every essential qualification. They believe so still; and they are perfectly honest and sincere, but possibly mistaken, in the belief. But all this, by no means, leads to the conclusion, or authorizes the inference, that they cannot or will not support, cordially and efficiently, his administration. They will not, in imitation of Mr. Adams' opponents, declare that Gen. Jackson shall be put down, right or wrong. This would be to resolve themselves into a faction, which they have always abhorred. No: they will pursue the even tenor of their way. They will take their stand upon the sure and safe ground of principle: They will judge the administration of President Jackson by its acts—condemning such, and such only, as shall conflict with the leading and established policy and interests of the country; and approving, and cordially sustaining, such as have these for their objects. This is the line of conduct which the friends of the present administration have marked out for themselves, and which they mean, consistently and steadily to pursue. They will avoid the injustice and opprobrium of opposition for opposition's sake; and maintain their character for moderation, reason and correct principles.

Fredonian.

From the Sciota Gazette.

The Western Tiller contains a sensible and interesting paper on the population of the United States, in reference to the approaching census of 1830. The number of inhabitants in 1790, was 3,816,456, and calculating from the past ratio of increase, it will be, at next census, 12,520,500, giving an increase, within these periods, of 8,604,044. From this estimate the following important facts are deduced:—

The population of the United States has, in 40 years, been trebled.

The States which at that time have received the greatest accession of numbers, are N. York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

That the middle and western non-slave holding States, being N. York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, have in the same space of time, multiplied their people more than five fold, and contain more than half the white inhabitants of the U. States.

That the Southern slave holding States, so called, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, have in that period, only doubled, and from nearly half, are reduced to less than one third of the whole population.

That in reference to the most important points of national policy, to protection of American industry, the centre of power has been entirely changed.

The masters of more than two hundred slaves have notified the Colonization Society of their intention to liberate them, on condition of their going to Liberia. Of these, 25 are offered by a lady of Maryland—50, by a gentleman of Kentucky—18 or 20, by a clergyman of Virginia—and 43, by a citizen of Georgia.

At the late term of the City Court in Cincinnati, Ohio, there were three convictions for selling Lottery Tickets, contrary to the provisions of the statute, in each of which a fine of \$200 was inflicted upon the offenders.

In 21 States, there were, at the late election for President, 627,260 votes for Jackson, and 407,935 for Adams—nearly 119,304 out of 1,135,216 votes.—The returns of nine States are wanting.

It is said in a letter from Paris, that much encouragement is given to the following new invention for heating rooms:

"A piece of quick lime dipped into water, and enclosed hermetically in a box constructed for the purpose, gives almost an insufferable heat, and prevents the necessity of fire during the winter!"

### DIED.

At the Hermitage, in Tennessee, on the 22d ult. Mrs. RACHEL JACKSON, consort of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, President elect of the U. States.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber now being determined to settle up his business, so far as respects his outstanding moneys, requests those indebted to him by Bond or Note, to call and discharge the same; and those indebted by Book Account, will please settle the same by payment or Note, before the first day of April next.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Jan. 13.

3t

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Auditors to distribute the Moneys arising from the sale of the Lands of JACOB NOEL, now in the hands of Thomas C. Miller, late Sheriff, to the proper claimants, according to their liens, will meet at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in the borough of Gettysburg, at 2 o'clock, on Friday the 23d inst. at which time and place the claimants are required to attend, with the evidence of their liens.

WM. MCLELLAN, JR.  
SAMPSON S. KING,  
J. B. M'PHERSON.

Jan. 13.

2t

## JOHN N. STARR, CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Joseph Wiley, in East York-street, Gettysburg—where he intends keeping on hand, a General Assortment of the most FASHIONABLE & DURABLE

## FURNITURE,

Which he will warrant equal, if not superior in quality, to any offered in this place—consisting, in part, of

Grecian winged and plain Wardrobes, Gothic pedestal-end, and plain, Sideboards,

French and plain Bureaus, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Secretaries, and Book-cases,

Pillar and Claw Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables,

Plain do. do. do.

Ladies Work-stands,

Shaving and Candle Stands,

Portable Writing Desks,

Cribs, and Cradles; and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## BEDSTEADS,

Of Cherry, Maple and Stained Woods, richly finished—all of which will be sold as cheap for Cash, or Country Produce, as they can be purchased, of the same quality, at any other place.

He will also attend to the making of

## COFFINS;

and informs the Public, that he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of Corpses to the place of burial.

Gettysburg, Jan. 13.

3m

## GREAT DRAWING ON THE 30TH INST.

ON Friday the 30th day of January, inst. will be drawn the

## Union Canal Lottery,

15TH CLASS.

Among the Prizes are

1	of	\$20,000
1	of	5,000
1	of	1,760
2	of	1,000
5	of	500
5	of	400
5	of	300
36	of	100

Besides numerous others of 60, 50, 40, 30, &c.

Whole Ticket, \$10 00 | Quarter. \$2 30  
Half. 5 00 | Eighth. 1 25

FOR SALE AT

## DILL'S

## GROCERY STORE.

Gettysburg, Jan. 13.

12

## FOR RENT, A BREWERY,

IN excellent order for carrying on the Brewing business. For information apply to T. J. REEVES, Esq. Gettysburg, Oct. 21.



**Solution of the ENIGMA in the "Comptroller" of last week.**

YOUR being, true, if we are right,  
Is unsubstantial, to our sight;  
Like airy visions, unconfin'd,  
Forever fleeting like the wind;  
Altho' so rapid, and conceal'd,  
By searching close, may be reveal'd.  
You wish our notice to escape,  
And, Proteus-like, you change your  
shape—  
Impers'd in watery regions deep,  
Where scarce a ray of light can peep;  
But, like ill deeds, which are forbid,  
They will be out, nor can be hid—  
Stripp'd of your dress we'll take a view,  
And then, perchance, discover you  
Just like a *Shadow*. Let us see,  
Compar'd with it, how they'll agree.  
O. W. two-sixths in which you're clad—  
This dress take off, you'll be a *Shad*—  
Transpos'd, by dropping *h*, you see,  
That *Sad* looks plain as A-B-C.

ECHO.

In our last page, we have inserted a ludicrous account of the "first visit" of Mr. Crockett, member of Congress from Tennessee, to the President. Since it was printed, we have received, in the National Intelligencer, a contradiction of the same, in the shape of a letter from Mr. Crockett to two members of Congress, and their replies to the same. In justice to that individual, we give the answers of those gentlemen a place—and as we have given the bane, (by-the-by, it's a good story) we also give the antidote.

Washington City, Jan. 4, 1829.

Dear Colonel: In your letter of yesterday, you requested me to say if the ludicrous newspaper account of your behavior when dining with the President, which you enclosed me, is true. I was at the same dinner, and know that the statement is absolutely destitute of every thing like truth. I sat opposite to you at the table, and held occasional conversation with you, and observed nothing in your behavior but what was marked with the strictest propriety. Your's, &c.

JAS. CLARK.

Col. D. Crockett.

Washington City, Jan. 4, 1829.

Dear Sir: I have already several times anticipated your request in regard to the newspaper account of your behavior at the President's table, as I have repeatedly contradicted it in various companies where I heard it spoken of. I dined there in company with you at the time alluded to, and had, I recollect, a good deal of conversation with you. Your behavior there was, I thought, perfectly becoming and proper, and I do not recollect or believe that you said or did anything resembling the newspaper account.

I am your's,

G. C. VERPLANCK.

Col. Crockett.

**Opinions of Chief Justice MARSHALL on the re-eligibility of the President.**

The following letter is published under a belief that the distinguished patriot and statesman, by whom it was written, will have no objection that his fellow-citizens should know his opinions; and a confidence that they will allow that opinion the weight to which it is entitled.

Nat. Int.

RICHMOND, Jan. 1st, 1829.

Dear Sir: I have received your speech on the resolution amendatory of the Constitution, and thank you for sending it to me. I have read it with great attention, and think the argument against the re-eligibility of the President, very strong. Public opinion is, I believe, taking a decided direction towards this point; and, I am disposed to think, in its favor. Some difference may exist respecting the time for which the Chief Magistrate ought to be elected—more, perhaps, than on the propriety of his being re-eligible.

The question is one of great interest and delicacy; and is not without difficulty. We may perceive the inconvenience of the present arrangement much more clearly than those which may result from any new and untried system. In a great and powerful Republic, nothing is more difficult than the disposition of the Executive power. Yet, though not very long of experiment, I should be disposed to try the effect of confining the Chief Magistrate to a single term.

With great respect I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL.

The Hon. A. Smyth, Washington.

General Jackson has written to a committee of the citizens of Lynchburg, Va. stating his intention to remain at home until his election was positively ascertained, and then, by the most expeditious route, proceed to Washington.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 3.

A message was yesterday communicated to the House of Representatives, in reply to a resolution adopted, on motion of Mr. Verplanck, calling on the President of the United States for information on the subject of the frauds on our revenue, referred to by the Secretary of War in his report at the commencement of the session.

The bill concerning the Supreme Court, which was yesterday reported by the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, requires the concurrence of five out of the seven Judges to settle the great questions submitted to that high tribunal. As the law now stands, four Judges constitute a quorum; three of which, being a majority, are competent to decide questions, while it may possibly occur that the other four Judges, being an actual majority of the whole, may be opposed to the decision which thus becomes law.

The bill will lead to a discussion, and it is very probable that it will not be finally acted on at the present session.

The President's House was open on Thursday at noon for the reception of company; and according to custom, the citizens called on their Chief Magistrate to tender to him the compliments of the season. On no former occasion have we witnessed a greater crowd, nor have we ever seen the annual tributes of good feelings offered with more apparent sincerity on the one hand, or received with more evident satisfaction and cheerfulness on the other. Mr. Adams seemed to be in "excellent health," and excellent spirits, and the slight shade of pensiveness on the countenance of Mrs. Adams was the necessary, although to be regretted consequence, as well as proof of the almost incessant indisposition by which she has been, for some time, afflicted. Mr. CALHOUN occupied a prominent situation in the principal room; while Mr. CLAY stood in the centre of the East room, and Mr. SOUTHARD in the intermediate apartment, to receive the greetings of their friends. The other Secretaries, the Postmaster General, the Commanding General, the Clergy of the District, and the Members of both Houses, with only a few exceptions, were present; and it was near three o'clock before the last of the visitors had retired. The Marine band, stationed in the vestibule, played frequent airs; and refreshments, consisting of wines, punch, lemonade, cakes, jellies, ice creams, &c. were handed round in profusion.

The display of ladies was also greater than usual, and it would be unjust to them to admit that we have ever seen it surpassed, whether in reference to personal beauty or elegance of costume.

Jan. 6.

Mr. Cambreleg presented yesterday, in the House of Representatives, a petition signed by about 7000 citizens of the City of New-York, praying that the mail may not be transported on Sunday. Mr. Gorham, of Massachusetts, also presented a petition similar in its import, and as far as could be judged from its bulkiness, signed by not less than 2000 citizens of Boston. Similar petitions were presented by a number of other members.

About one thousand persons are said to have attended a meeting recently held at Salem, Mass for the purpose of counteracting the efforts making to procure the stoppage of the mails on Sundays. A committee of twelve was appointed to report proper measures to a meeting to be held at a future day.

**Mines.**—It is stated in the Gazette of Lowville, (Lewis county, N. Y.) that a Silver Mine has been discovered about half a mile west of that village, the veins of which afford rich promise of wealth. A company has been formed, and machinery is erecting to facilitate the search for subterranean wealth. A lead mine, represented to be very valuable, has also been discovered near Martinsburg, in the same county.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 5.

We regret to learn that the fine bridge over the Susquehanna, near Port Deposit, has been damaged by fire. The western section was discovered to be in flames about 11 o'clock on Saturday, and before they could be subdued, several arches were destroyed. We however understand that the injury can be readily repaired, and that measures will be forthwith taken to place it in passable order again.

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Within the last thirteen years the sum of \$291,600 has been expended by the State of Georgia for Internal Improvements, but to so little purpose

that the Legislature have adopted a resolution "that no further appropriations be made for the purposes of Internal Improvement, until some better and more efficient system shall be matured and adopted, and that the office of Civil Engineer be abolished for the present."

From the National Journal.

**Frauds on the Revenue.—The Report of the Secretary of War, communicated to Congress, on the subject of the fraudulent attempts on our revenue, calls for a few observations.**

The report, after stating the causes which had required the presence of a military force on the North-Eastern frontier, thus continues:

"Besides these inducements for strengthening our inland frontier, another important one was found in the expediency of affording timely and efficient aid to our revenue officers, in defeating the purposes, boldly avowed by high authority and not yet abandoned, of introducing foreign goods into the United States, either by stratagem or force, without the payment of duties; and this precaution was more particularly necessary along the Niagara frontier, where we had no troops, & where it is notorious that large quantities of foreign goods, are now collected with this obvious design."

In consequence of this statement, a resolution was offered by Mr. VERPLANCK, in the House of Representatives on the 18th ult. couched in the following terms:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the House, if it be not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest, the information in relation to the intended frauds upon the revenue which has rendered necessary the stationing additional troops on the Niagara; and also any other evidence in possession of the Government, which may make the employment of a regular armed force necessary for the enforcement of the revenue laws.

The adoption of this resolution has drawn from the Secretary of War additional information, which places it beyond a doubt, that a digested and concerted plan of operations has been commenced along our Niagara frontier—the design of which is to introduce extensively into this country foreign goods, without the payment of the duties prescribed by the law of the last session. It appears that "mercantile establishments," wearing a suspicious character from their magnitude far beyond what can possibly be required for the consumption of that region of country, have been erected along the British shore of the Niagara, and that their stores and ware-houses are filled with goods far exceeding in quantity the capacity of the neighborhood to purchase, or its wants to consume. When this fact is considered, in connexion with the menace implied in the language of Mr. Huskisson and others, when they suggested, on the floor of Parliament, that the Canada trade is "the most ready and practicable means of introducing their manufactures, and evading the provisions of the law;" and further, in connexion with the invitations held out by the Editor of the New York Evening Post, and other Editors of a similar tinge of feeling, to speculative and pliant adventurers to make experiments upon the virtue and sagacity of our revenue officers, and combine for the purpose of public robbery; it can scarcely be subject for surprise that the vigilance of our government should be roused, and certainly cannot be cause of complaint that it should be accompanied with active measures, precautionary in their character.

But if all this concurrent testimony should be still regarded as too loose and general to call for a movement of troops, that objection cannot apply to the closing paragraph of the report, which contains the following direct and explicit declaration:

"I now add, for the information of the H. of Representatives, that there is positive and direct evidence in possession of the Treasury Department, that projects have been formed for defrauding the revenue upon a large scale, along the Canadian frontier, and that some of them are probably, by this time, in a train of execution."

While Congress insists, and with strict propriety, that in the public disbursements the system should be as rigid and inevitable as in the computing-house of a merchant, and that the same accountability should be as successfully enforced, they will scarcely require that the same system shall not also be enforced to prevent the plans and purposes of those who may design to injure the revenue by fraudulent and illegal courses. It is a principle as established as the mountains, that a government is as much bound to prevent a diminution of the public income, as it is to the Treasury, as to guard against it in its application; and it will avail little to be ever suspicious, and to be vigilant, if our doors unbarred and unwatched for the secret depredator.

We are not prepared to implicate the British government in this great scheme of public fraud; but we shall be excused when we call to mind the language of British legislators on the floor of Parliament, if we cherish the belief that the Ministers of the Crown would, so far as they could do so with

out a direct compromise of their political honor in the eyes of the world, exhibit no assented desire to discourage such a system.

The following is an advertisement of one of the "commercial establishments" alluded to by the Secretary, and is copied from a newspaper printed on the American side:

JOHN YOUNG

Has recently received his annual supply of *Full Goods*, from England, to the amount of \$100,000, consisting of Cloths, Camblets, Flannels, Blankets, &c. which he will sell at from thirty to fifty per cent. cheaper than can be afforded in the adjacent parts of the State of New-York.

His primary object is the wholesale business, but for the accommodation of the public, he will sell by retail at a small advance above his wholesale prices.

Niagara, U. C. Oct. 30, 1828.

In addition to the simple but conclusive facts, (says the Honorable Secretary,) already mentioned, a general belief has obtained along the line of our Canadian frontier, that secret instructions have been given by the British Government to its revenue officers, if not to encourage, at least not to oppose, obstacles to this illicit trade, so far as regards importations into the U. States. It is due, however, to the British Government, to state, that the Department possesses no specific information that goes to establish such a fact; and it is not improbable that the impression may have been created by the various speculations on the subject of our tariff, which have lately appeared in the British prints.

The intimation in his report, that force as well as stratagem would be used, was founded on the experience that men embarking in illicit commerce will not hesitate to use every means to carry their object. The employment of military force to prevent smuggling, is supported on the ground of uniform practice. It is said that no smuggling to any great extent, had been carried on, on the Canada frontier, until within a few months; one case only having occurred, in which a large quantity of goods, put up in England for the express purpose of being surreptitiously conveyed into the U. States, was seized by the Collector of Buffalo.

From Niles' Register.

Manufactures of cotton are multiplying in many parts of the United States. There are already some respectable establishments south of the Potomac, and many are preparing. The domestic competition will bear heavily on some, but that must "regulate itself," and the public will be benefited by it. It will, besides, stimulate improvement and encourage enterprise.

England now sends large quantities of cotton to the *East Indies*—and a large parcel has lately been exported from the United States to Canton;—thus making a new market for our cotton planters, and lessening, in some degree, the bad effects of a too extensive cultivation—but this must also "regulate itself."

It is probable that 250,000 bales of cotton will be required for the domestic manufactures of the present year, and the people of the United States now are supplied with all the most substantial and useful cotton goods considerably cheaper than those of England or France—and in which, it should be recollected, there is a great difference in the quality of those goods made for home consumption, and such as are thrown together for the American and other foreign markets. Indeed the manufacture of these goods are different business—and hence it is that British manufacturers for export, have failed in their attempts to imitate our coarse cottons, and present an article of like good quality, in the South American markets. Unless "something wicked" comes upon us, we shall speedily export a greater value in cotton goods than we now import in them—besides supplying ourselves with almost every sort of cloths that we need, except the very fine muslins. The facility with which cotton is manufactured, will accomplish these things. The wages now paid, compared with the work performed, will not check a full and bold competition with England in every market open to the United States. We shall give an example. There is an account in the *Norwich, Conn.* paper, of cloth wove by the Thames manufacturing Company's mill, including the number of yards completed by three young women in six days, amounting to 2,000, or an average of 1000 yards per day, each of the girls wove 666 of them wove 1,183 or 197 per day. It is stated to be nothing strange in that

mill. The other departments of the manufacture are proportionally rapid; and probably the extra taxes, tithes, poor-rates, &c. paid on the property of an English mill, and its other buildings attached, will equal the extra wages paid in the U. States, and we also have the advantage of growing the cotton.

The power and progress of the manufacture of cotton may be seen in this statement, derived from the *Lowell* (Mass.) Advertiser. The "Appleton company" was incorporated last winter, with a capital of \$200,000. Since then, there has been built two mills for 4000 spindles each, with looms, &c. thirty-six three story dwelling-houses, a house for the agent, &c. all of brick, with slated roofs. Thus, in 9 or 10 months a new village has sprung up, and new means of subsistence afforded for at least 1000 persons—brick-makers, bricklayers, carpenters and other mechanics, with machine-makers, and the operatives in the factories, and for the families of all such—with this great benefit also, that half a trillion of dollars has been thrown into active circulation, which might otherwise have been kept sleeping in stocks. It is operations like these, that render "money plenty."

From the New York Statesman.

**Law of Marriage Settlement.**—This interesting subject, though frequently brought into examination in the English courts, is very rarely presented for discussion in our own. It was, however, particularly investigated in a suit tried before Judge Irving, on Saturday last.

The facts of the case were, that F., possessed of a moderate independence, inherited from her father, contracted and duly solemnized a marriage with B.; by whom the lady's portion was bestowed in the purchase of a house and furniture. A considerable time afterwards, and on the receipt, from her father, of a large share of the estate, the wife, B. settled all the property purchased with F's fortune, upon herself—and for that purpose conveyed the same to M. (the mother of F.) in trust. B. subsequently became insolvent; and one of his creditors having obtained judgment, levied upon a part of the furniture so conveyed and settled. M. brought the above action for the trespass committed by the levy; and the defendant sought to defeat the settlement made by B. on the ground of fraud.

It appeared by the testimony, that B. was free from debt at the time of the settlement; that the property had been purchased with the money of F.; and that it was made with the usual view to her individual protection against her husband's liabilities. The defendant showed that F. and B. and M. were in the habit of living in one family, and that they indiscriminately used the property included in the settlement.

The jury were instructed as to the law, that settlements (though usually made before marriage, and in such instances unimpeachable, if done in proper form) are yet valid when executed subsequently—provided they be done while the husband is out of debt, and not with any immediate view to escape just responsibilities. The purpose of such settlements is fair and equitable; it is to protect the wife against casualty; and as the giving of credit always pre-supposes information as to the debtor's circumstances, and is at all events done at the risk of the party—the latter has no right to complain of injustice as to the protecting operation of the law on the wife's behalf. As to the use made by the husband of the furniture assigned over to M. it was to be deemed only incidental, because unavoidable;—if the wife is ever to realize the benefit intended her, he, by consequence, partakes—though not legally designed to receive any advantage. The jury accordingly brought in a verdict for the plaintiff—that is, in favor of the wife's trustee against the husband's creditors.

**How to learn to read.**—By an article in the *Courier Francais* of Oct. 28th, a translation of which has been published in the *Baltimore Gazette*, it appears that M. Delafore, a lawyer of Agen in France, has discovered a mode of teaching children of ordinary intelligence, the art of reading, in from nine to forty hours. His method applies to all languages. His discovery is said to be the result of an accurate examination of the laws regulating articulation, language, and the conventional signs of sounds. It is also said that his experiments on a hundred children have been uniformly successful, in the average space of 25 hours; that he has been congratulated by academies on his wonderful discovery; and that great savants to whom he has communicated his secret, look upon him as having done for the propagation of reading, what Dr. Faustus did for that of books. Take him, too, Mr. Delafore has experienced persecution, for his youth has been pronounced diabolical by the

communicated its author and its propagators. The Legislature of North-Carolina negatived a bill, 63 to 59, the design of which was to compel Quakers, Moravians, Menonists, and Dunkers, to buy arms or pay an exemption tax.



## Solution of the ENIGMA in the "Compiler" of last week.

YOUR being, true, if we are right,  
Is unsubstantial, to our sight;  
Like airy visions, unconfined,  
Forever fleeting like the wind;  
Altho' so rapid, and conceal'd,  
By searching close, may be reveal'd.  
You wish our notice to escape,  
And, Proteus-like, you change your shape—

Immers'd in watery regions deep,  
Where scarce a ray of light can peep;  
But, like ill deeds, which are forbid,  
They will be out, nor can be hid—  
Stripp'd of your dress we'll take a view,  
And then, perchance, discover you  
Just like a *Shadow*: Let us see,  
Compar'd with it, how they'll agree.  
O. W. two-sixths in which you're clad,  
This dress take off, you'll be a *Shad*—  
Transpos'd, by dropping *h*, you see,  
That *Saul* looks plain as A. B. C.

ECHO.

In our last page, we have inserted a ludicrous account of the "first visit" of Mr. Crockett, member of Congress from Tennessee, to the President. Since it was printed, we have received, in the National Intelligencer, a contradiction of the same, in the shape of a letter from Mr. Crockett to two members of Congress, and their replies to the same. In justice to that individual, we give the answers of those gentlemen a place—and as we have given the bait, (by-the-by, it's a good story) we also give the antidote.

Washington City, Jan. 4, 1829.

Dear Colonel: In your letter of yesterday, you requested me to say if the ludicrous newspaper account of your behavior when dining with the President, which you enclosed me, is true.

I was at the same dinner, and know that the statement is absolutely destitute of every thing like truth. I sat opposite to you at the table, and held occasional conversation with you, and observed nothing in your behavior but what was marked with the strictest propriety.

Your's, &amp;c.

JAS. CLARK.

Col. D. Crockett.

Washington City, Jan. 4, 1829.

Dear Sir: I have already several times anticipated your request in regard to the newspaper account of your behavior at the President's table, as I have repeatedly contradicted it in various companies where I heard it spoken of. I dined there in company with you at the time alluded to, and had, I recollect, a good deal of conversation with you. Your behavior there was, I thought, perfectly becoming and proper, and I do not recollect or believe that you said or did any thing resembling the newspaper account.

I am your's,

G. C. VERPLANCK.

Col. Crockett.

## Opinions of Chief Justice MARSHALL on the re-eligibility of the President.

The following letter is published under a belief that the distinguished patriot and statesman, by whom it was written, will have no objection that his fellow-citizens should know his opinions; and a confidence that they will allow that opinion the weight to which it is entitled.

Nat. Int.

RICHMOND, Jan. 1st, 1829.

Dear Sir: I have received your speech on the resolution amendatory of the Constitution, and thank you for sending it to me. I have read it with great attention, and think the argument against the re-eligibility of the President, very strong. Public opinion is, I believe, taking a decided direction towards this point; and I am disposed to think, in its favor. Some difference may exist respecting the time for which the Chief Magistrate ought to be elected—more, perhaps, than on the propriety of his being re-eligible.

The question is one of great interest and delicacy; and is not without difficulty. We may perceive the inconvenience of the present arrangement much more clearly than those which may result from any new and untried system. In a great and powerful Republic, nothing is more difficult than the disposition of the Executive power. Yet, though not very fond of experiments, I should be disposed to try the effect of confining the Chief Magistrate to a single term.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL.

The Hon. A. Smyth, Washington.

General Jackson has written to a committee of the citizens of Lynchburg, Va. stating his intention to remain at home until his election was positively ascertained, and then, by the most expeditious route, proceed to Washington.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 3.

A message was yesterday communicated to the House of Representatives, in reply to a resolution adopted, on motion of Mr. Verplanck, calling on the President of the United States for information on the subject of the frauds on our revenue, referred to by the Secretary of War in his report at the commencement of the session.

The bill concerning the Supreme Court, which was yesterday reported by the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, requires the concurrence of five out of the seven Judges to settle the great questions submitted to that high tribunal. As the law now stands, four Judges constitute a quorum; three of which, being a majority, are competent to decide questions, while it may possibly occur that the other four Judges, being an actual majority of the whole, may be opposed to the decision which thus becomes law.

The bill will lead to a discussion, and it is very probable that it will not be finally acted on at the present session.

The President's House was open on Thursday at noon for the reception of company; and according to custom, the citizens called on their Chief Magistrate to tender to him the compliments of the season. On no former occasion have we witnessed a greater crowd, nor have we ever seen the annual tributes of good feelings offered with more apparent sincerity on the one hand, or received with more evident satisfaction and cheerfulness on the other. Mr. ADAMS seemed to be in "excellent health," and excellent spirits, and the slight shade of pensiveness on the countenance of Mrs. ADAMS was the necessary, although to be regretted consequence, as well as proof, of the almost incessant indisposition by which she has been, for some time, afflicted. Mr. CALHOUN occupied a prominent situation in the principal room; while Mr. CLAY stood in the centre of the East room, and Mr. SOUTHARD in the intermediate apartment, to receive the greetings of their friends. The other Secretaries, the Postmaster General, the Commanding General, the Clergy of the District, and the Members of both Houses, with only a few exceptions, were present; and it was near three o'clock before the last of the visitors had retired. The Marine band, stationed in the vestibule, played frequent airs; and refreshments, consisting of wines, punch, lemonade, cakes, jellies, ice creams, &c. were handed round in profusion.

The display of ladies was also greater than usual, and it would be unjust to them to admit that we have ever seen it surpassed, whether in reference to personal beauty or elegance of costume.

Jan. 6.

Mr. Cambreleng presented yesterday, in the House of Representatives, a petition signed by about 7000 citizens of the City of New-York, praying that the mail may not be transported on Sunday. Mr. Gorham, of Massachusetts, also presented a petition similar in its import, and as far as could be judged from its bulkiness, signed by not less than 2000 citizens of Boston. Similar petitions were presented by a number of other members.

About one thousand persons are said to have attended a meeting recently held at Salem, Mass. for the purpose of counteracting the efforts making to procure the stoppage of the mails on Sundays. A committee of twelve was appointed to report proper measures to a meeting to be held at a future day.

**Mines.**—It is stated in the Gazette of Lowville, (Lewis county, N. Y.) that a *Silver Mine* has been discovered about half a mile west of that village, the veins of which afford rich promise of wealth. A company has been formed, and machinery is erecting to facilitate the search for subterranean wealth. A lead mine, represented to be very valuable, has also been discovered near Martinsburg, in the same county.

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In consequence of this statement, a resolution was offered by Mr. VERPLANCK, in the House of Representatives on the 18th ult. couched in the following terms:

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It appeared by the testimony, that B. was free from debt at the time of the settlement; that the property had been purchased with the money of F.; and that it was made with the usual view to her individual protection against her husband's liabilities. The defendant showed that F. and B. and M. were in the habit of living in one family, and that they indiscriminately used the property included in the settlement.

The jury were instructed as to the law, that settlements (though usually made before marriage, and in such instances unimpeachable, if done in proper form) are yet valid when executed subsequently—provided they be done while the husband is out of debt, and not with any immediate view to escape just responsibilities. The purpose of such settlements is fair and equitable; it is to protect the wife against casualty; and as the giving of credit always pre-supposes information as to the debtor's circumstances, and is at all events done at the risk of the party—the latter has no right to complain of injustice as to the protecting operation of the law on the wife's behalf. As to the use made by the husband of the furniture assigned over to M. it was to be deemed only incidental, because unavoidable;—if the wife is ever to realize the benefit intended her, he, by consequence, partakes—though not legally designed to receive any advantage. The jury accordingly brought in a verdict for the plaintiff—that is, in favor of the wife's trustee against the husband's creditors.

**How to learn to read.**—By an article in the *Courier Francais* of Oct. 28th, a translation of which has been published in the *Baltimore Gazette*, it appears that M. Delafore, a lawyer of Agen in France, has discovered a mode of teaching children of ordinary intelligence, the art of reading, in from nine to forty hours. His method applies to all languages. His discovery is said to be the result of an accurate examination of the laws regulating articulation, language, and the conventional signs of sounds. It is also said that his experiments on a hundred children have been uniformly successful, in the average space of 25 hours; that he has been congratulated by academics on his wonderful discovery; and that great savants, to whom he has communicated his secret, look upon him as having done for the propagation of reading, what Dr. Faustus did for that of books. Like him, too, Mr. Delafore has experienced persecution; for his system has been pronounced *diabolical*, by the low clergy of Ardeche, who have excommunicated its author and its propagators.

The Legislature of North-Carolina negatived a bill, 63 to 59, the design of which was to compel Quakers, Moravians, Menonists, and Dunkers, to bear arms or pay an exemption tax.



SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

I have to look on a scene like this,  
Of wild and careless play,  
And persuade myself that I am not old,  
And my looks are not yet gray;  
For it stirs the blood in an old man's heart,  
And it makes his pulses fly,  
To catch the thrill of a happy voice,  
And the light of a pleasant eye.

I have walked the world's four score years;  
And they say that I am old,  
And my heart is aching for the new, Death,  
And my years are with me told.  
It is very true, it is very true,  
You old, and I am old,  
But my heart will leap at me like this,  
And I half fancy my young life.

Play on! play on! I am with you there,  
In the midst of the young ring,  
I can feel the thrill of the young jump,  
And the rush of the breathless swing;  
I hide with you in the fragrant hay,  
And I whoop the smothered call,  
And my feet slip up on the seedy floor,  
And I care not for the fall.

I am willing to die when my time shall come,  
But I don't want to go,  
For the world is best in a weary place,  
And my pulse is getting low;  
But the grave is dark, and the heart will fail,  
In reaching its gloomy way,  
And it wiles my young heart's dreaminess,  
To see the young so gay.

From the Lexington Bulletin.

Dave Crockett, a Tennessee Member of Congress.—The facetious Mr. Crockett, from the wild woods of Tennessee figures as the hero of the first session he had the honor of representing the people in Congress. He is to suppose further, that Dave had fallen in with a number of his constituents at a raising, and giving them an account of his visit to the President.

"The first thing I did," said Dave, "after I got to Washington, was to go to the President's house—think I who's afraid? If I didn't, I wish I may be shot. Says I, Mr. Adams, I am Mr. Crockett, from Tennessee. So, says he, how do you do, Mr. Crockett? and he shook me by the hand, although he knew I went the whole hog for Jackson. If I didn't, I wish I may be shot. Not only that, but he sent me a printed ticket to dine with him. I've got it in my pocket yet. If I haven't, I wish I may be shot. (Here the printed ticket was exhibited, for the admiration of the whole company.) "I went to dinner," said Dave, "and I walked round the long table, looking for something that I liked. At last I took my seat just beside a fat goose. And I helped myself to just as much as I wanted. But I hadn't took three bites, when I looked away up the table at a man they called Tash (atache). He was talking French to a woman on either side of the table. He dodged his head, and she dodged her's, and then got to drinking wine across the table. If I didn't, I wish I may be shot. But when I looked back again, my plate was gone, goose and all. So I just cast my eyes down to the other end of the table, and sure enough I seed a white man walking off with my plate. Says I, hullo Mister, bring back my plate. He fetched it back in a hurry as you may suppose, and when he sat it down before me, how do you think it was? Licked as clean as my hand. If I didn't, I wish I may be shot. Says he, what will you have, sir? And says I, you may well say that, after stealing my goose. And he begun to laugh. If I didn't, I wish I may be shot. Then says I, Mister, laugh if you please, but I don't half like such tricks upon travelers. If I do, I wish I may be shot. I then filled my plate with bacon and greens, and whenever I looked up or down the table, I held my plate with my left hand. If I didn't, I wish I may be shot. When we were all done eating, they cleared every thing off of the table, and took away the table cloth; and what do you think? There was another table cloth under it. If there wasn't, I wish I may be shot. Then I saw a man coming along, carrying a great glass thing, with a glass handle below, something like a candlestick. It was stuck full of little glass cups with something in them that looked good to eat. Says I, Mister, bring that thing here. Thinks I, let's taste 'em first. They were mighty sweet and good, and so I took 'em. If I didn't, I wish I may be shot."

From the York Recorder.

Several waggons and a western merchant stopped, a few weeks since, at a tavern in Westmanchester township. The merchant, discovering that the waggons were loaded with goods for Pittsburg, remarked that there would soon be no occasion to employ waggons for the transportation of goods, because when the State canals are finished, merchandise will be conveyed to Pittsburg cheaper by that route.

"There will be more waggons employed than now." Being asked for what purpose they would be used, he exclaimed, with a roguish leer—"To haul water into the Canals!"

UNPATENTED LANDS.

THE Government having ordered suits to be instituted against those who hold Unpatented Lands in the different Counties of this Commonwealth—it is desirable by all interested, that the claim of the State against those Lands, under the present Liens, should be correctly investigated and understood. NOTICE is therefore hereby given—and those interested in the premises, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding Township meetings, on Saturday the 17th of January inst. and appoint TWO DELEGATES from each Township, to meet in Convention, on Saturday the 24th of January inst. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—to make such arrangements as shall be necessary respecting these claims, &c.

Jan. 6, 1829.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB RUMMEL, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to settle the same without delay, and those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

G. CONOVER, Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 26th of January inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M.

**A LOT OF GROUND.**

Situate in Petersburg, Huntington township, Adams county, containing Half an Acre, more or less, adjoining Lots of the Heirs of Thomas Pearson, deceased, and John Frazer, on which are erected a two story

**Log Dwelling-house,**  
and Log Stable. Seized and taken in execution as the Life Estate of Daniel Dimon.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 6.

**List of Letters,**

Remaining in the Post Office at Petersburg, (Littles-Town), Jan. 1st, 1829.

Wm. Bertram	Barbara Shank
Frederick Goodhart	Jacob Stabler
George Kirsler	Abdel Stoneker
David Keeth	Alfred Steiffert, Esq.
David Knouff	John Sell
Conrad Miller	Joseph Shancbruch
Maria M'Allister	Susanah Sherman
Charles W. Richards	John Poland

F. LEAS, P. M.

A GOOD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following Property in and adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg:

A FARM.

CONTAINING 114 ACRES.

Situated in Straban township, at the intersection of the York Turnpike and Hunters-Town Roads, and adjoining the Borough line. This Farm has lately been well and thoroughly improved, and is at this time considered by judges to be as valuable a property, for its size, as there is in the neighborhood of Gettysburg. There is a suitable proportion of Meadow and Woodland attached to it; and about two-thirds of it are now well set in Timothy and Clover.—ALSO,

A LOT OF LAND.

containing 4 ACRES, lying in the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on the York Turnpike, and lying between Rockcreek on the East, and a Lot belonging to the heirs of John McConaughy, deceased, on the West. Part of this is excellent Meadow.—ALSO,

THE HOUSE AND LOT.

In the Borough of Gettysburg, in which he now resides, situated on the east side of the Diamond, and well calculated for PUBLIC BUSINESS of any kind.

The above Property, if not sold by Private Sale before Monday the 26th day of January next, will then be offered at PUBLIC SALE, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

JOHN WURSH, Jr.

Dec 23.

WANTED, 2 OR 3 APPRENTICES TO THE

Business, who can come well recommended. Apply to the Subscriber, living in Gettysburg.

DAVID ECKER.

Dec. 23.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

Will be Offered at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 17th day of January inst. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, all the

REAL ESTATE

Late of DAVID McCONAUGHY, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county—which has been divided into

FOUR TRACTS.

The First Tract contains 161 Acres and 131 Perches; and on it is a large Log HOUSE, and double LOG BARN. There is a due proportion of Upland and Meadow—above one-half thereof cleared; the residue in FIRST RATE

WOODLAND.

There is a good site for WALTER WORKS on the same—the Conowago creek and another stream running through the Land—and can be united.

The Second Tract contains 92 Acres and 65 Perches, of which Twenty Acres are cleared—the residue WOODLAND.

The Third Tract contains 88 Acres and 68 Perches, of which Twenty-five Acres are cleared—the residue WOODLAND.

The Fourth Tract contains 80 Acres and 115 Perches, Twenty Acres thereof cleared—and balance WOODLAND.

The Conowago creek passes through all said Tracts of Land; and the whole is of the very first quality. The TIMBERLAND is equal to any in the County of Adams. Any one wishing to purchase, may have the land shewn to them, by applying to Mathias Orendorf, living on the premises.

The Sale will commence at 12 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

T. STEVENS, Adm'r.

Jan. 6.

N. B. If the above Property is not sold in separate Tracts as above described, it will then be offered for sale, undivided.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. Jan 1st, 1829—which if not lifted before the 1st of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as Dead Letters.

B.	Samuel Know, 2
David Greer Barnitz	Robert Kellogg
James Brinkerhoff	William Kile
Thomas W. Bradley	John Keeler
Ezekiel Buckingham	Thomas W. Ken, 2
Hugh Black	Casper Nott
Better & Wasmus	King, M'Curdy, and Beisel.
John Bare, Sen.	
Jacob Bender	Rev. W. O. Lumsdon
George Basehour	Adam Lynn
John Barrett	Elizabeth Farimer
John Brungman	Joseph Lathaw.
Daniel Beiler	
Beecher & Morrison	John F. Macfarlane
Peter Beisel.	

Jacob Clutz	Shelden Marks
Alexander Eutrens	Michael Miller
Abraham Carabaugh	James B. Monge
Benjamin Cronwell	James Morrow
William Griswell, or Jacob Coon	James M'Clain
Jacob Cover	William M'Pherson
James Collins	Mary M'Ilroy
Rosanna Cobean	Frederick M'Grew
Jacob Cassatt, Jr.	Lawrence Munfort, 2.
William E. Camp	
Clark, Barrett, and Marsh	N.
Widow Margaret Coon	M. Newman
Carr, Shryock, Cooper, & Brown.	Jacob Norbeck.

Moses Degroff	O.
James Dobbin, Esq.	Elias Oyler
William Douglass	Daniel O'Blenis.
John A. Davis.	P
	Jonathan Philips
	Samuel Patterson.

David Ecker	R
Lewis Elzey, Esq. of London.	John Reichter
	Thos. C. Reed, Esq.
	John Reiff
	James Henshaw, Esq.
	Margaret Rudisill.

	S.
Ralph Fickes	Mr. Scott (Morse c'k)
Henry Forry	Ludwick Sheely
Eliza Fletcher	Lazarus Sharp
David Fletcher	John Schriver
Samuel Frazier.	John Shea

	G.
Samuel Gallagher	Susanna Shinebrook
John Golden	John scam (care of George Ziegler)
David Garin	John Shorb
Gilbert, Brungman, & Walter.	Elizabeth Sigle

	H.
David Heagy	Bidley Smith
Daniel Harman	Sloan, Gulliland, and Jackson
George Hartzell	Snolly, Galloway, and Schitz.
Catharine Halbert	T.

	Doct. Thompson
Hannah Hendricks	John Tule
Hereshiah Houghstien	John Tauser
Henry Hottelbaugh, 2	Conrad Thomas
Isaac Haas	Mary Thompson

	W.
John B. Houghtelin	John Whisler
Elizabeth Herbaugh	William Winters
Henry Hake, 2	Henry Weik
Rebecca Hooton	William Work
Lebrecht L. Hinch.	William Withers

Mr. Jones, Coach and Harness maker  
Jacob Johns  
Henry Klotz  
Isaac Warren, 2  
Ann M. Walter.  
Charles Wrede.  
William Young.

JOHN HERSH, Jr. P. M.  
Jan. 6.

PRINTING, of every description, promptly executed at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 16th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Dattera, William Galbreath and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one and a half story House, double log Barn, log Smith-shop, and other Out-buildings, with an Orchard, and well of water at the door. ALSO, at the same time & place,

A Tract of Mountain Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Geo. Black, Jacob Meakes and others, containing 22 Acres, more or less. Both seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of Henry Hise, Sen. deceased.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 17th of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Reading and Latimore townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Bushy, John Hartman and others, containing 140 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log house, stone kitchen, and a double log barn, with a well of water at the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Nell.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Gitt, John Lrone and others, containing 100 Acres, more or less, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Dawald.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Wilson, Jacob Bender, Samuel Harland and others, containing 32½ Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, log barn, stone smoke-house, well of water at the door, two Apple Orchards. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Lazarus Widner.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Mickety, Andrew Marshall, Grove and others, containing 130 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log house and log barn, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as late the estate of Francis M'Glaughlin, deceased.

ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abdiel Stoniker, and the heirs of Robert Wilson, deceased, containing 2 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log dwelling-house and log stable. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Andrew Miller.

ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Andrew Smith, Peter Hemler and others, containing 2 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one and a half story log house, and log stable, with a well at the door. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Sarbaugh.

ALSO,

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate in Hunters-Town, Adams county, bounded by an alley and lands of George Bercay, and known by Nos. 91 and 93.—Also,

One other Lot,

bounded by an alley and lands of Peter Hulick, and known from plot of said Town by No. 83.—Also,

Two other Lots,

fronting on York-street, and known by Nos. 8 and 9.—Also,

Five Acres of Ground,

more or less, situate in said Town, adjoining lands of Walter Smith, Abraham King and others. Seized and taken in execution as late the estate of William Scott, deceased.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

FOR SALE, A FARM,

SITUATE in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Clellan, David Byers and others, containing

173 Acres and 63 Perches of PATENTED LAND, on which are a

Dwelling-House, new Stone Bank Barn, a

good spring; with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. The contemplated Turnpike from Gettysburg to Hagers-town, will pass through the premises. The Farm will be shewn to any one wishing to purchase, by

DAVID WILSON.  
Sept. 23.

NOTICE

IS hereby Given, that the Subscribers have DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Firm, are earnestly requested to come forward without delay; and those who have claims, are requested to present them—so that the Partnership concern can be closed.

The Notes and Books are left in the hands of Henry Shriver for collection.

DAVID SHRIVER,  
HENRY SHRIVER.  
Littles-Town, Dec. 15, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues at the Old Stand, and has just returned from the City with

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

embracing almost every article that may be called for. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

The Public's most obedient humble servant,  
HENRY SHRIVER.  
Littles-Town, Dec. 23.



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHRIVER and Wm. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 26th day of January next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners—that are, or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1828.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.  
[Dec. 23]

CROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAVERN STAND formerly occupied by P. Heagy, Esq. next door to the Bank-house, in East York street, Gettysburg. He prays his strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

JOHN ASH.  
April 15.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN McCONAUGHY, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. E. CAMP, Adm'r.  
Dec. 25.